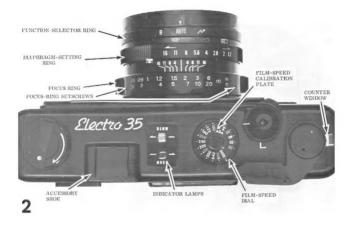


Select the film speed by turning the FILM-SPEED DIAL. Notice that this moves a pair of masks in front of the CdS photocell. The faster the film speed selected, the larger the aperture between the masks.

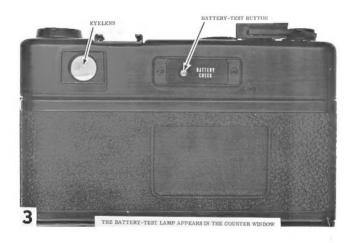


The FUNCTION-SELECTOR RING has three positions: "B" (for bulb), a lightning-flash symbol (for using flash), and "AUTO." At the "AUTO" position, the shutter-speed control is fully automatic.

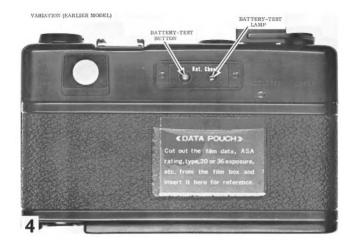
Selecting the diaphragm setting moves the diaphragm leaves to the desired t/stop. At the same time, the diaphragm-setting ring selects a value of resistance for the exposure-control circuit. The shutter then automatically programs the shutter speed according to the amount of light striking the CdS cell, the diaphragm setting, and the film-speed setting.

The fastest speed the camera can deliver is 1/500 second. As you start depressing the release button, watch the indicator lamps on the top cover. If the red (overexposure) lamp comes on, you know that the fastest shutter speed of 1/500 second is too slow for the proper exposure. You must then set a smaller t/stop.

If the yellow (slow) lamp comes on, the required shutter speed is too slow for a handheld exposure (slower than 1/30 second). The yellow-lamp warning tells you to use a larger f/stop, a flash attachment, or a tripod.



You'll find the battery-test lamp in one of two positions, according to the camera model. In current models, the battery-test lamp appears in the counter window when you depress the battery-test button. Here, the battery-test lamp serves a second function — it illuminates the counter dial, making the calibrations visible at night. In earlier models, the battery-test lamp is next to the battery-test button. Fig. 4.





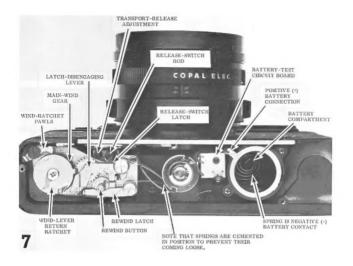
I. UNSCREW BATTERY COVER AND REMOVE THE 5.2-VOLT
BATTERY (MALLORY TRIES, EVEREADY EIGS, OR EQUIVALENT)

COPAL ELS

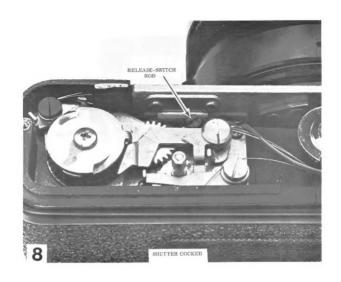
TRIPOD
SOCKET

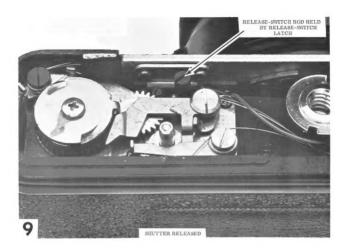
2. REMOVE THREE SCREWS AND LIFT OFF BOTTOM
PLATE

Removing the bottom plate in earlier models requires some manipulation to clear the back latch.



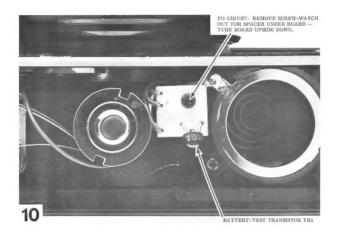
The transport-release adjustment is accessible from the bottom of the camera. Yet you can make the same adjustment from the top of the camera after removing the top cover plate. This adjustment will be described later, when the parts controlled by the adjustment are visible.





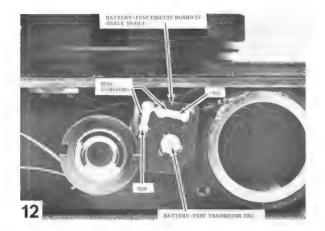
Notice that the end of the release-switch rod moves toward the bottom of the camera as you depress the release button. The release-switch latch then drops into a groove in the release-switch rod in the depressed position until you cock the shutter for the next exposure. This latching arrangement assures that the exposure-control circuit remains connected — even though you allow the release button to return to its rest position.

Turning the screwdriver-slotted end of the release-switch rod controls the point at which the release-switch latch drops into engagement. Check to see that the release-switch latch engages the slot in the release-switch rod at the same moment that the shutter releases. The adjustment may be disturbed when you replace the front plate of the camera.

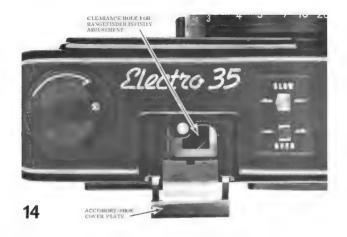




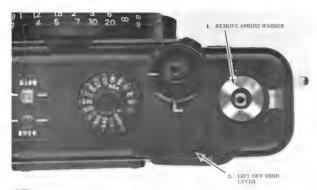
The battery-test lamp should turn on with 3.9 volts supplied to the battery terminals; it should turn off with 3.5 volts supplied. Adjustment in the earlier models (figure 12) is by changing the values of the fixed resistors; adjustment in the current models is by scratching the surface of the printed resistors to increase the resistance.

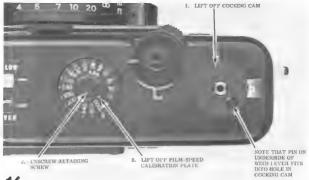






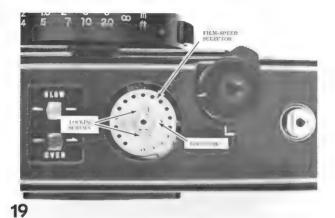
You can reach the rangefinder infinity adjustment without removing the top cover plate. Just lift the edge of the accessory-shoe cover plate that faces the front of the camera -- then, slide the accessory-shoe cover plate toward the back of the camera. You can now see the clearance hole for the infinity adjustment.



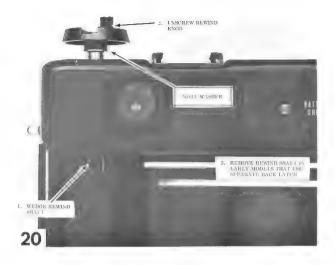


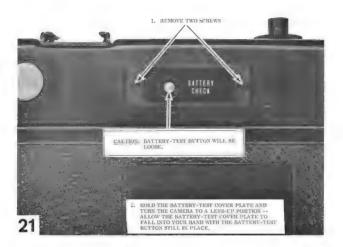






Removing the film-speed dial exposes one of the exposure adjustment points. By loosening the two locking screws on the film-speed selector, you can turn the eccentric. This adjustment changes the size of the opening between the two masks over the photocell. The range of adjustment possible is around 1/3 f/stop.



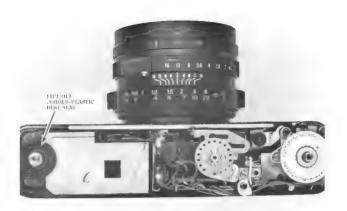


BATTERY-TEST SWITCH

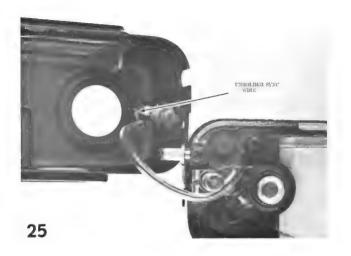
L. REMOYE TOP-COVER-PLATE SCREW AT EACH END OF TOP-COVER PLATE

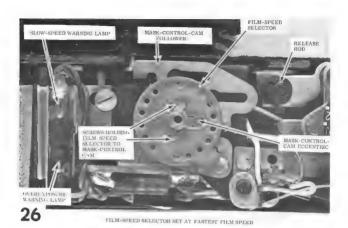
3. LIFT ASIDE TOP-COVER PLATE

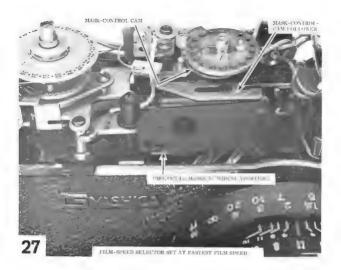
(CABLE-RELEASE PIN MAY PALL LOOSE)







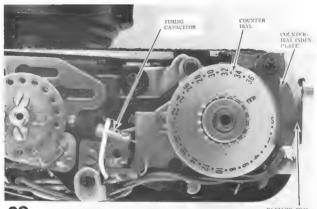




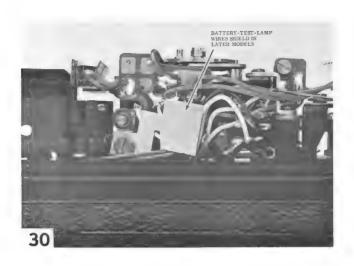


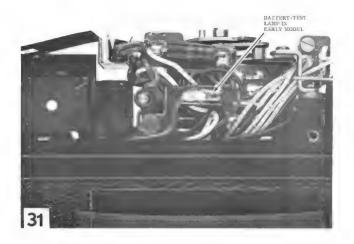
As you depress the release button, the transport-release lever pushes down the transport latch. The transport-release lever should push the transport latch out of engagement with the transport can just before the shutter releases.

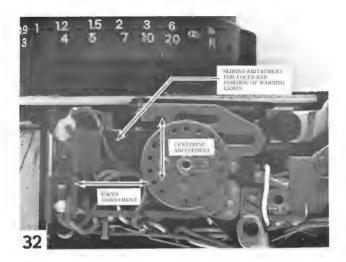
You can make the transport-release adjustment at either one of two places -- at the top of the release rod or at the bottom. (Figure 28 or Figure 7.) Both screwdriver-slotted adjustments affect the position of the transport-release lever. And the position of the transport-release lever determines the point at which the transport latch disengages during the downward stroke of the release rod.

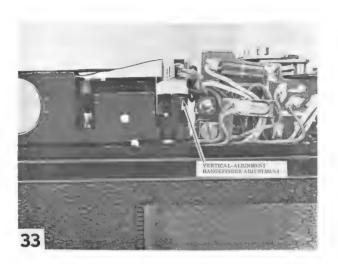


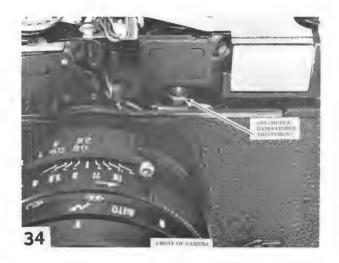
BATTERY-TEST LYMP

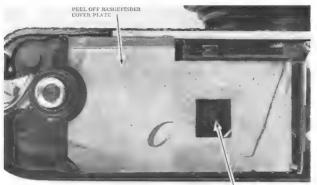


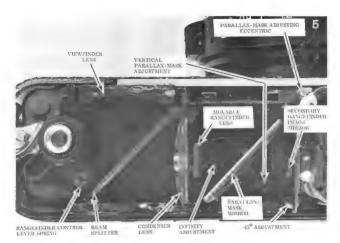








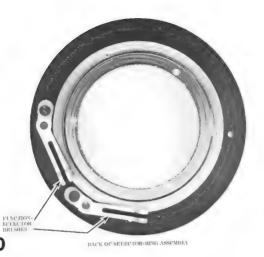


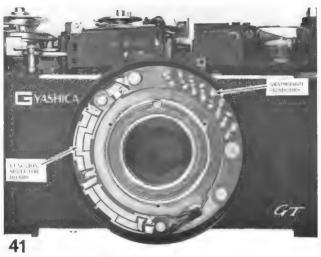


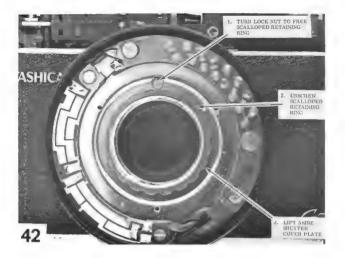


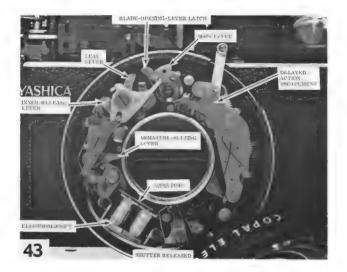


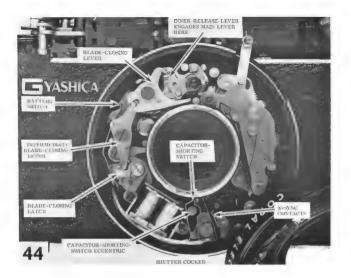






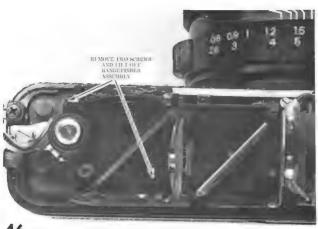


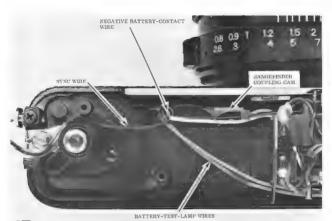






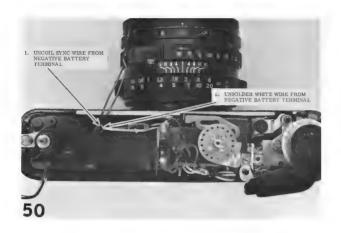
On reassembly, the tab on the diaphragm-setting ring must pass through the fork in the diaphragm-control ring. Turn both the diaphragm-setting ring and the diaphragm-control ring to one of their two extreme positions — the smallest aperture or the largest aperture. To set the diaphragm-control ring to the largest aperture, turn its forked tab all the way clockwise.





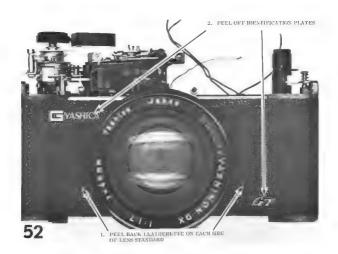


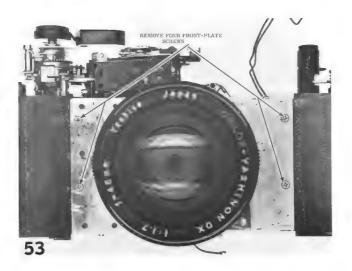


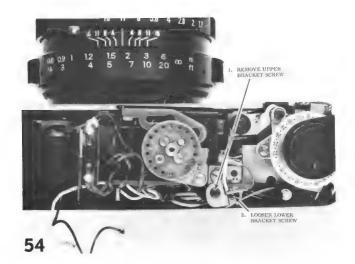


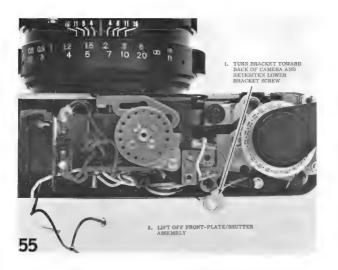
REMOVE SCREW
AND LIFT ASDE
BATTERY-ISST
BOARD-WATCH FOR
SPACET UNDER BOARD

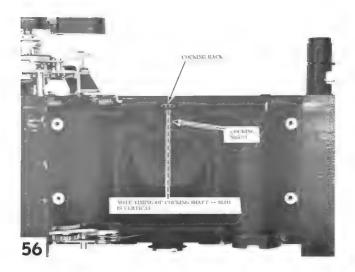
2, UNSOLDER REDWIRES BATERIY BATERIY 1 BANIKAI

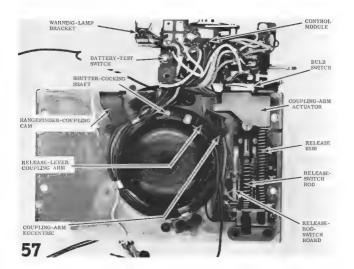


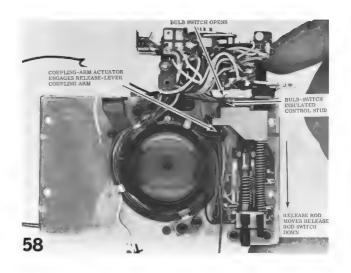


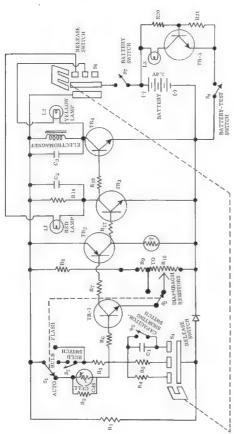


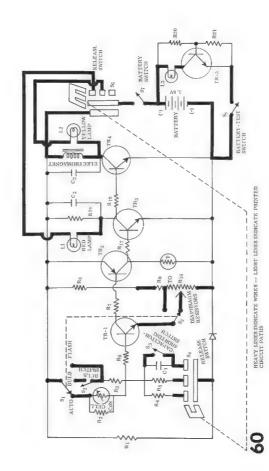


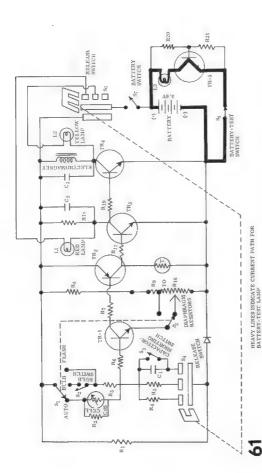




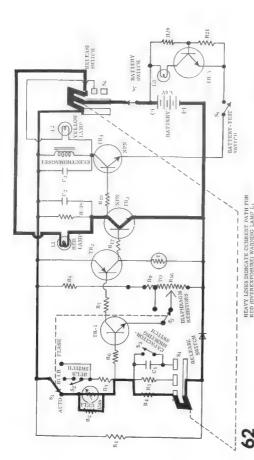






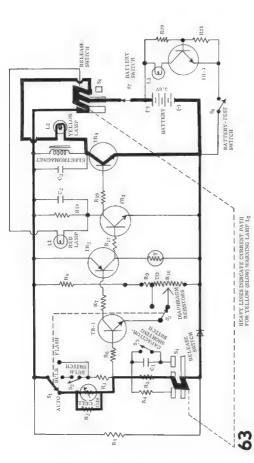


then flows through resistors R21 and R20. A sufficient voltage drop across R21 turns Depressing the battery-test button closes the battery-test switch Sg. Battery current on transistor TR5. So current flows through the transistor and through the batterytest lamp L3.



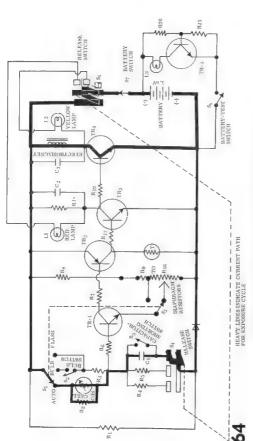
As you start depressing the release button, the shutter-release switch connects the red lamp L, into the circuit. But L, can turn on only if transistor TR3 conducts. And the triggering of transistor TR3 depends on the resistance of the CdS cell, as established by the light conditions.

of the battery voltage is dropped across rusisfor R_4 to trigger transistor TR1. Transistor TR1 triggers transistor TR2. And TR2 triggers TR3 to turn on lamp L_1 . You can turn second is required. The resistance of the CdS cell is then low. Consequently, enough Consider that the light conditions are so bright that a shutter speed faster than 1/500 off lamp L1 by setting a smaller diaphragm opening -- that changes the resistance in the emitter circuit of TR1,



turns on when the light conditions are so dim that a shutter speed slower than 1/30 second Depressing the release button a little further connects the yellow lamp L2. Lamp L2 is required. The resistance of the CdS cell is then high.

The high resistance of the CdS cell keeps transistor TR1 turned off -- the voltage dropped across R_5 is too low to trigger the transistor. Consequently, transistors TR2 and TR3 are also turned off. As long as transistor TR3 is turned off, transistor TR4 conducts. And the current flowing through transistor TR4 also flows through the yellow lamp L2.



When the minister-relating switch reaches the bottom of its atrobo, it connects the riming condition of its to the direction. Also, the shutter releases and the blacks more to the open position.

Donation. The shutter of the direction of the shutter relating the shutter should be shuttered for while the time causeling returnes to the recentred.

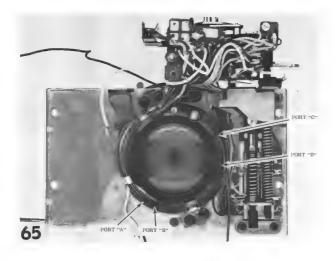
Modified, Try to sensulate turous of White the turning cancetter therefore the the required wollage. Consequently, Transistor TR4 condust content the content the electron theory the theory of the properties. The transistor TR4 condust current theory position. The time it is taken for the intuing expeditor to charge objects in the opposition. The time it is taken for the intuing expeditor to charge depends on the crusistance of the OSE of the timing expeditor to charge depends on the crusistance of the OSE of the timing expeditor to charge depends on the classic manner of the other content of the other content to the other content t

As the blacke close, the black-operating right close the controller-bertuing writed 3;

- Spores as the blacks open and closes as the blacks close. So the time that 35 queens

- Generatings when the timing capterior cut astart according a charge. The excentrice

- Generatings when the timing capterior cut astart according a charge. The excentric

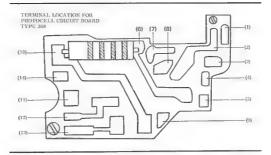


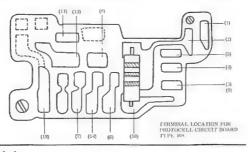
Note the color coding of the wires coming from each port. In different cameras, the color codes may vary slightly from port to port. But they're generally consistent from side to side.

Here's the normal color coding of the wires from each port:

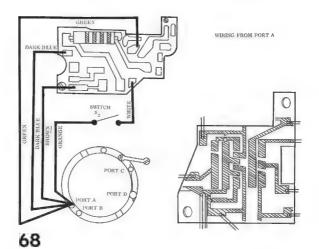
PORT A -- green, dark blue, orange, and brown

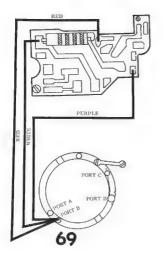
PORT B -- red, white, and purple
PORT C -- yellow, yellow, red, and black
PORT D -- red, black, and brown



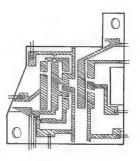


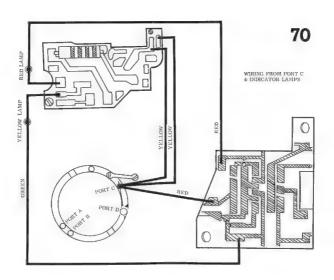
TO REMOVE CONTROL MODULE: UNSOLDER WIRES FROM BACK OF CONTROL MODULE UNSOLDER ORANGE WIRE FROM BULB SWITCH

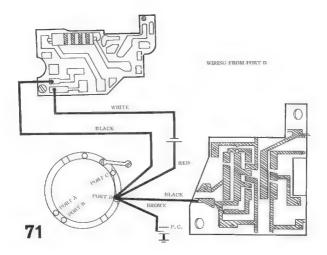


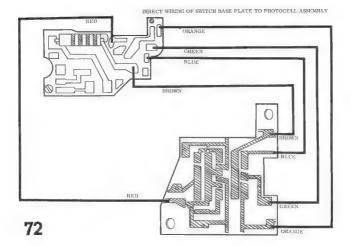


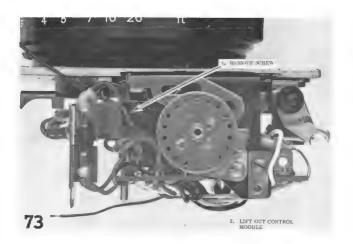


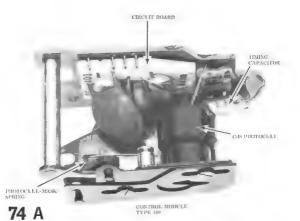










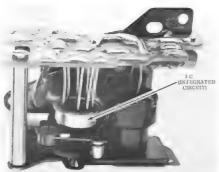


MASK-CONTROL ARM

EARLY MODEL CONTROL MODULE (NO LONGER AVAILABLE AS A REPLACEMENT PART)

74 B

TYPE 366

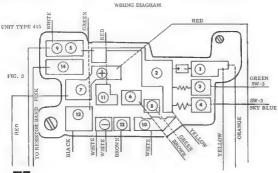


LATEST MODEL OF CONTROL MODULE TYPE 415

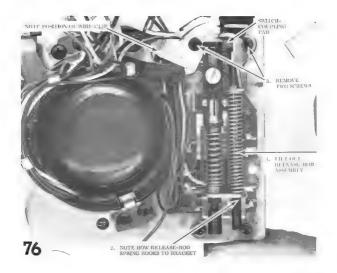
If you're installing the new-style control module in an older camera, you must also replace the diaphragm-resistor board. Use the new-style diaphragm-resistor board for shutter EB-413 with a total resistance of 10K.

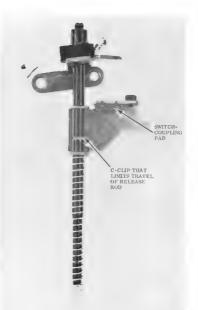
The mounting system for the Type 415 control module is also a little different. You'll have to replace the bracket shown in figure 54 with a threaded post (part #31751200).

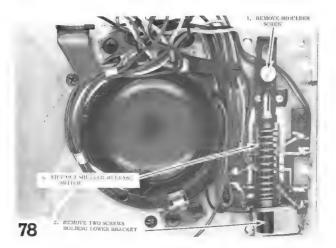
There's another variation in the color coding of one wire, as shown in the diagram. The pink wire running to the Type 415 control module replaces the blue wire in the other styles. This pink wire goes to the diaphragm-resistor board.



75

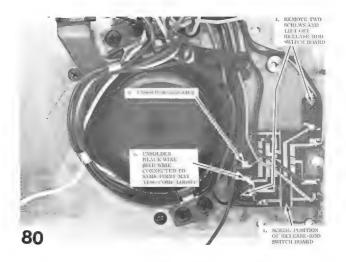


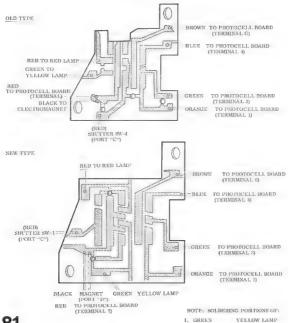






SHUTTER-RELEASE SWITCH

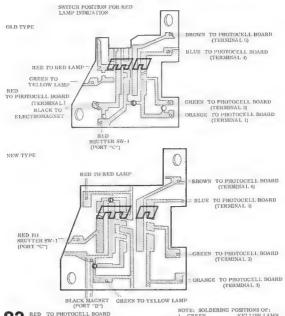




2, RED

SHUTTER SW-1

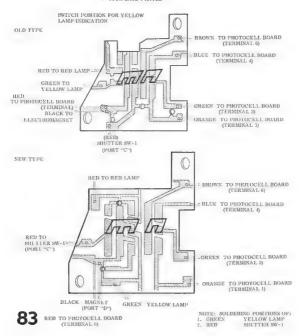
SWITCH BASE PLATES



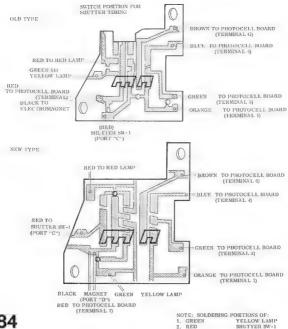
RED TO PHOTOCELL BOARD (TERMINAL 7)

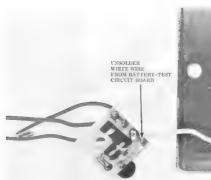
YELLOW LAMP 1. GREEN 2. RED SHUTTER SW-1

SWITCH BASE PLATES

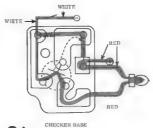


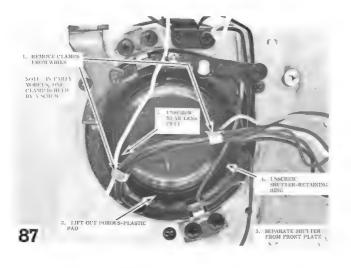
SWITCH BASE PLATES







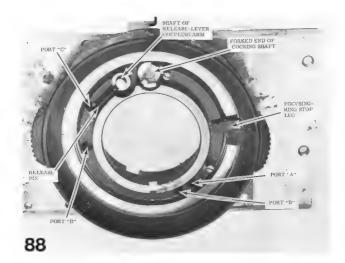


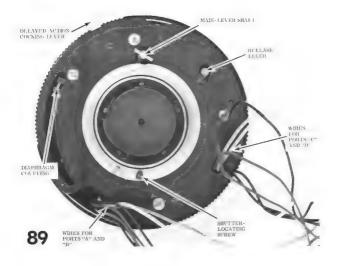


PORT A -- green, dark blue, orange, and brown PORT B -- red, white, and purple

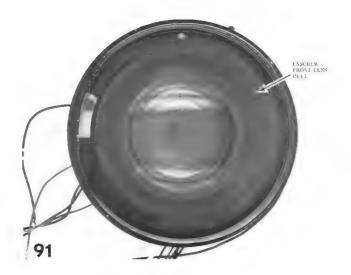
PORT C -- yellow, yellow, red, and black PORT D -- red, black, and brown

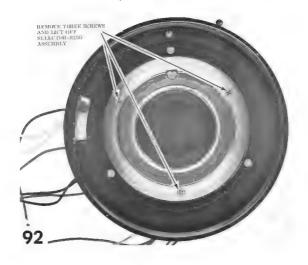
(NOTE VARIATIONS IN YOUR PARTICULAR CAMERA)



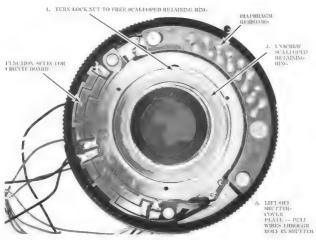


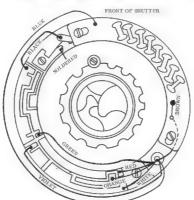


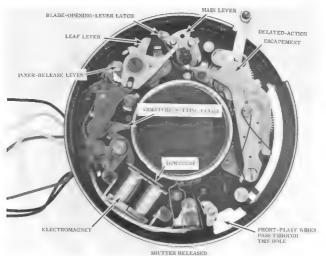


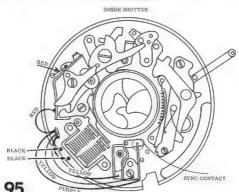


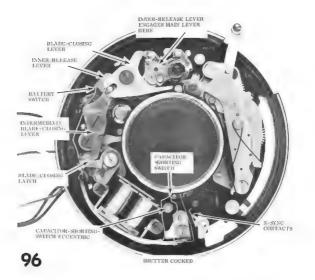


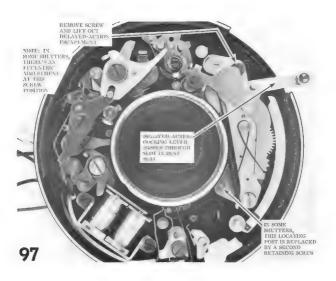


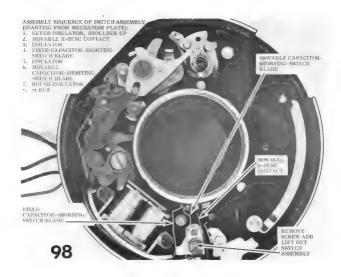




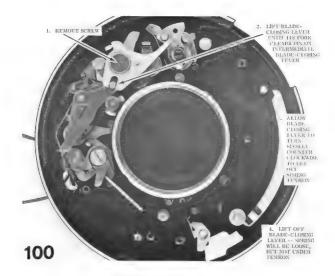


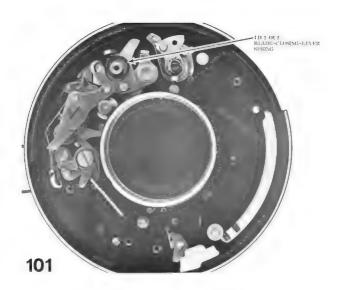


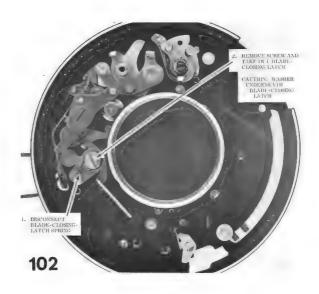


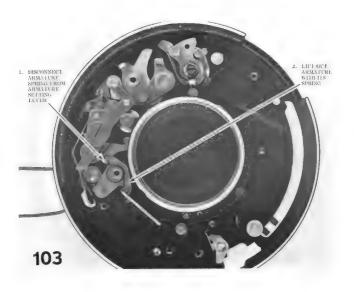


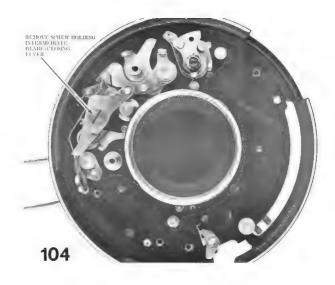


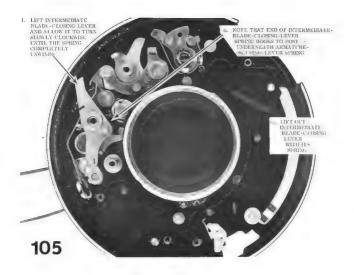


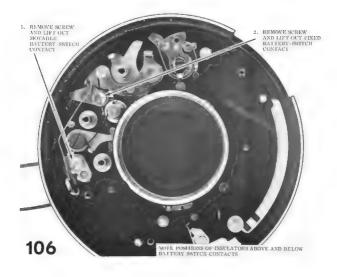


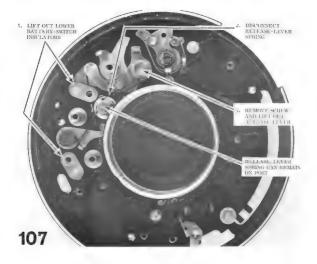


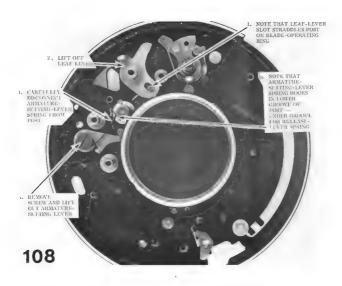


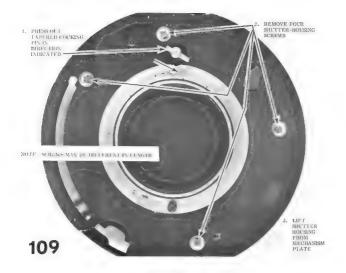


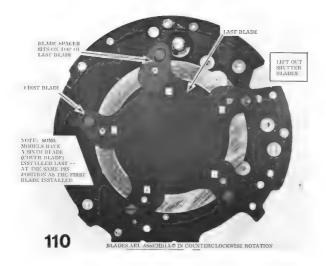




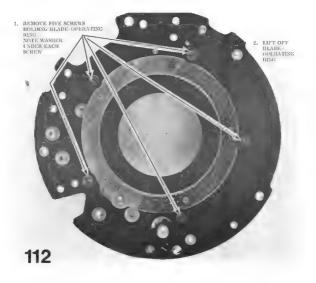
















 DISCONNECT BLADE-OPENING-LATCH SPRING FROM POST TIFT OUT BLADE-OPENING LATCH --SPRING REMAINS ON LATCH 115

